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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Secretary; Hand-railing; Problems in Practical Carpentry; Grave Railing; Study Chair; Projection; Altar and Com-munion Table; Wall, or Hanging Cabinet.

Our Illustrations.

THE secretary shown on the title-page this month, was designed by Frank W. Angell, of Providence R. I. This is a chaste and scholarly design, and, if executed in native woods, by a careful workman, will present a very handsome appearance. There is no difficulty in the construction of this design that any earnest amateur may not overcome by a little study and perseverance.

PLATE 58 is illustrative of the continued articles on the "Sectorian System of Handrailing." Explanations are given on page

119 of the present issue.

PLATE 59 shows a number of problems that are frequently met with in practical car-They relate principally to the coverpentry. ing of solids. Full explanations are given elsewhere.

PLATE 60 shows two designs for grave railings, prepared by F. T. Camp, Architect, 335-Broadway, N. Y. They are gotten up at the

request of a subscriber. Full explanations

will be found in the "Answer Column." PLATE 61 exhibits a sturdy study or literary chair. This design is furnished us by Edward Kuhns, Architect, of Philadelphia, to whom we are indebted for the following description: "There are small lockers on each side, and a shelf between for books and other matter. The general convenience of the chair will suggest itself at once. It is simple in construction, massive, and substantial, and cosey in appearance. On the ends of the cross-pieces will be seen two owls peering out, as it were, on the mysteries of philoso-The simplicity of the back covering is worthy of attention.

Plate 62 exhibits problems in projection,

and is fully explained elsewhere.

PLATE 63 shows designs for altar and communion table. It was prepared by F. T. Camp at the request of a subscriber. A description will be found in the "Answer Column."

PLATE 64.—This design of a wall or hanging cabinet was prepared by Mr. Kuhns. It is a very pretty piece of work, and we have no doubt many of our readers will try their hand at making, a cabinet similar. It may be made of any kind of wood, and stained, or simply varnished, and will look very handsome if skilfully made.

SINCE advertising our "Drawings for the Million" we have had a great many inquiries asking for information regarding them, and in nearly every case where such information has been given a sale of the whole number of packages has been the result. Our stock of the packages is limited, and if the run continues as it has begun, we shall not be able to supply complete sets for any great length Therefore parties desiring full sets of time. should order at once.

Beside the 2000 illustrations of buildings, details, problems, etc., the whole number of packages contains 880 pages of reading matter, all of which relate to matters connected with the building trades, among which may be enumerated a short treatise on "Perspective Drawing," a series of papers on the "Steel Square and its Uses," also a series of papers on the "Steel Square and their Management". articles on "Saws and their Management." There is also a number of papers on " Plaster and How to Use it." In fact, the whole eleven packages make a valuable encyclopædia for any one engaged in the building arts, and the same amount of information and drawings could not be purchased outside of this office for less than from fifteen to twentyfive dollars.

WE have already received a number of letters from parties who have purchased full sets, and the following are a few of the expressions they contain: One writing from Boston says: "The best thing I ever got; worth twice the money; have you got others than those advertised for sale?" Another writes from Buffalo, N. Y.: "I could not believe so many good things could be given for eight dollars." Another writes from Utica, N. Y.: "I have a great many architectural works, but the eleven packages you sent me knocks them all into a cocked hat. They are superb, and dirt cheap." One more writes from Iowa: "The eleven packages came to hand all right; they are tremendous; how can you afford to give so much for eight dollars? I will show them to my friends, and I know some of them will send along their money to secure packages same as mine."

We could fill a column with expressions from our correspondents similar to those just given, but think the above will suffice to convince our readers that we are offering them something better than was ever obtainable for the same price.

A CORRESPONDENT who resides in Western New York writes us to ask our opinion about apprenticing his boys to a tradesman. He says: "I don't think it worth while to have my boys lose three or four years learning a trade when they can pick it up if they want to, of their own accord, after they have had two or three years' experience in some kind of mercantile business. Don't you think it a good idea to send them to a store first?"

Our correspondent is a carpenter, and is pretty well-to-do, as things go. He has two boys, and thinks they are better than other folks's boys, or than he was when he was a boy for that matter, and we fear that any advice honestly given him would be thrown away. Therefore we suggest that he be guided by his own feelings in the matter, but we might add that it would perhaps be better for his young gentlemen not to learn a trade; in working at it they might blacken their hands, wilt their shirt collars, and spoil their complexion by sweating. Yes, taking it all together, it would be better for these twin exquisites to hold their noses over a counter, part their hair like a woman, and learn to talk soft nonsense. It's more genteel, you know, to have smooth hands and wear good clothes, in the eyes of some people whose pride prevents them from making mortar or hewing wood, and whose poverty pinches and pains more than a tight boot on a tender corn. So, don't give your boys a trade; it is better to be a genteel ass on a salary that wouldn't pay the washing bill of a South African negress, than to have comparative plenty and soiled hands. Don't allow the dear boys to learn a trade.

French fashions in house-furnishing, says Harper's Bazar, have remained popular throughout the Anglomania of the past few years, especially in the Louis Seize style, with its massive pieces in graceful curves, its luxurious upholstery, and decorations of marqueterie, gilt, and porcelain. The newest French furniture, however, revives the style of the First Empire, with severely simple shapes, spindle legs and square corners trimmed with mouldings of brass in long straight lines. The Empire style rivals the English in simplicity, but it may be made very elaborate by carving and by polished brass decorations. It finds its best expression in mahogany, which is again fashionable, but it is also The subshown in ebony and other woods. stantial English furniture, without varnish or veneer, is still in favor, especially in the styles that have been popularized as Queen Anne, English, Gothic, etc. There is also a great deal of carving in Renaissance and Flemish designs, and the beautiful open fretwork is again revived.

F. S. Hazen, of Springfield, Mass., is said to have refused an offer of \$3000 for the mosaic cabinet which he made and placed in the loan exhibition. The cabinet contains 21,378 pieces of 300 kinds of wood, and was made with a knife. Many of our amateur readers have made creditable pieces of work during the past six months, and work that could be sold for nice sums if it was offered for sale. It is said the cabinet made by Mr. Hazen is a fine piece of work, and would put many professionals to shame. Can't some of our amateurs give a good report of themselves?

THE Marquis of Lorne is having two beautiful cars built for him in Troy at a cost of \$15,000. One is to be used as a sitting-room; the other for smoking. Their fittings are luxurious, and they are made to run on any road. They will bring the Marquis and the Princess to this country.

THE first six months of the WOOD-WORKER, bound in cloth, with gold title-page, will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada for sixty cents.

SEND six cents in postage stamps for "Hints on Estimating" to Charles D. Lakey, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons in Projection.

BY ROBERT RIDDELL, TEACHER OF THE ARTISAN CLASS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plate 62.

This drawing differs but very little from the one on the same subject shown last month. In this case the sides of the work incline or